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#### ABSTPACT

The results of a survey distributed to teachers in the West Area of the Minneapolis Public Schools concerning their preferences in the school setting indicate that teachers: (1) differ in their preferences for instructional settings, (2) prefer flexibility and variety in school curriculum, schedules, and instructional methods, (3) desire the utilization of persons other than teachers, prefer team teaching, and think students should direct some of their own learning, (4) want parents more directly involved in their childrens' education, (5) prefer their students to be the same age or grade levels, (6) prefer both active and passive instructional learning methods, (?) believe that specific basic skills should be taught in specific courses, (8) stress the importance of affective education, (9) think that student evaluation requires both the assessment of individual progress and & comparison between the individual student and same-aged students, and (10) question extensive student responsibility within the learning situation. Appendices provide both information about staff and parent preferences for alternative education programs, and the West Area Staff Survey. (BJG)

Staff Members' Preferences for Characteristics of Educational Programs in Minneapolis West Area Schools

Lary Johnson

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C-74-54 April 1975 Research and Evaluation Department Planning and Support Services Division



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## Minneapolis Public Schools

Staff Members' Preferences for Characteristics of Educational Programs in Minneapolis West Area Schools

#### Summary

If teachers had their choice, in what type of school and classroom would they prefer to work? About 700 West Area staff members completed a questionnaire in February 1975 to provide answers to this question. The study was conducted by the Minneapolis Public Schools' Research and Evaluation Department and the West Area Office to provide information that would help the development and implementation of educational alternatives. The results indicated that:

- Different teachers preferred to work in different instructional settings. On almost all items, at least two of the response choices received support from a substantial proportion of teachers.
- A majority of the teachers preferred flexibility and variety in the curriculum, schedule and instructional methods.
- Most teachers felt that persons other than teachers should do at least some of the teaching in school, that teams of teachers rather than one teacher should work with students, and that students should derect their own learning some of the day.
- A majority of the teachers felt parents should be involved in making decisions about the way a school is run, what courses of study are offered, and what subjects a student studies.
- Most teachers would like their students to be of the same age (or grade level), or within one or two years younger or older than each other.
- .\* A large majority of the teachers preferred instructional methods that provided for both active and passive learning.
- More than ninety percent of the teachers preferred that instruction in basic skills, such as reading and math; be provided in specific reading and math courses, or in both specific courses and planned activities in other school courses and activities.
  - Most teachers preferred a school that included learning about feelings and attitudes, and where cooperation was emphasized at least as much as competition.
- Most teachers preferred that student evaluation include both a measure of individual progress and a comparison with other students of the same age.
- Although the majority of teachers selected characteristics of educational programs that provided some variety, flexibility, and student responsibility, only a small percentage of teachers preferred extensive student responsibility within the learning situation.

When compared with the results of a parent survey conducted in the fall of 1974, preferences of West Area teachers were similar to preferences of parents of West Area students on many items. However, some differences did occur. A greater percentage of teachers than parents said that students should direct their own learning part of the time, that students should progress at their own speed, that the school day should have flexible time periods, and that teachers should not do all of the teaching. More parents than teachers felt that parents and students should share the decision-making responsibilities.





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## Acknowledgments

This study was conducted at the request of the Minneapolis Public Schools' West Area Office and Dr. Marvin Trammel, West Area Superintendent. Special thanks to Dr. Mildred Carlson, West Area Curriculum Generalist, who coordinated the data collection and directed the revision of a previously-used parent questionnaire to meet the needs of this study.

The support and assistance received from the West Area building principals, other West Area staff, and Dr. R. W. Faunce, Director of Research and Evaluation, is appreciated.

## Minneapolis Public Schools

Staff Members' <u>Preferences</u> for Characteristics of Educational Programs in Minneapolis West Area Schools

## If teachers had their choice.

- How much responsibility would students have for deciding what they study, for directing their own learning, for completing their work without supervision?
- How much flexibility would there be in materials and ways to learn, students' rate of progression through their schoolwork, the school day's time structure?
- How much involvement would parents, community, and students have as teachers? Would teachers work primarily as individuals or as teams?
- . How much involvement would parents and students have in deciding how a school is run and what courses of study would be offered?

These were some of the questions that school personnel in the West Area of the Minneapolis Public Schools were asked in a Feburary 1975 survey. The West Area Office and individual schools wanted this information to help with the development and implementation of educational alternatives.

The West Area is one of three administratively decentralized areas in the Minneapolis Public Schools. In 1974-75, 1,800 students attended nineteen elementary, five junior high, and four senior high schools in the West Area.

## The Survey Instrument

The duestionnaire was similar to a questionnaire used to survey parents of West Area students in the fall of 1974. The parent survey included twenty-six items that identified ways that educational programs could be different. An effort was made to define the items such that the content of one item did not overlap with content of another item. All items were independent in the sense that an individual's response on one item did not force the individual to make a particular

Johnson, L. "Preferences for Educational Alternatives Expressed by Parents of Students in Minneapolis West Area Schools." Minneapolis Public Schools, January 1975.



response on another item. Parents were asked to select the response choice for each item that best described the educational program they preferred for their child. The items on the parent questionnaire were rephrased for the staff survey. The West Area staff was asked to choose the responses that best described the school or classroom in which they would like to work. A copy of the staff survey is in Appendix C, page 28.

The building principals were responsible for the distribution and collection of the surveys from all certificated staff members in their school. About ninety-five percent of the elementary teachers and almost ninety percent of the junior high teachers completed the questionnaire. Results for senior high teachers should be interpreted cautiously; only sixty percent returned surveys.

#### Results

Responses of elementary, junior high, and senior high teachers to each of the questionnaire items are given in Table 1 in Appendix A on page 12.

Responses to similar items by parents of students attending West Area schools are given in Table 1 also. (The parent results are based on an eighty percent return from a random sample of twenty percent of the elementary students and ten percent of the secondary students. The following statements are based on the data in Table 1.

1. A majority of the teachers preferred flexibility and variety in the curriculum, schedule, and instructional methods. Elementary teachers preferred greater flexibility than did secondary teachers. (Items 18-21, 23, Table 1).

Almost all of the elementary teachers and 90% of the secondary teachers said that a variety of materials and ways to learn should be available at least part of the time. About 10% of the secondary teachers said most students should use the same materials and be taught in the same way. Item 18.

About three-fourths of the elementary teachers but less than half of the secondary teachers said part of the school day should be divided into time periods, while part of the day should have no time periods, permitting the student to work in one area for an undetermined length of time. More than half of the secondary teachers said the school day should be divided into time periods, limiting the amount of time a student could spend working on any one area or subject. Item 19.

Half of the elementary and about one-third of the secondary teachers said students should progress through their school work at their own speed. Most other teachers said students should study the same things each day, with extra help or work for students who work faster or slower. A small percentage (about 3%) of secondary teachers said all students within a grade or classroom should progress at the same speed and study the same things. Item 20.

About ninety percent of the teachers thought that the educational program should include some required courses plus other offered courses or courses developed to meet the needs and interests of students. About ten percent of the secondary teachers said there should be no required courses, while 6% of the elementary teachers said all students should have a required course of studies. Item 21.

About 80-90% of the teachers said that at least sometime students should learn a skill or subject in a flexible way, allowing the course of study to be responsive to the needs and interests of the students. Item 23.

2. Most teachers felt that persons other than teachers should do at least some of the teaching in school, that teams of teachers rather than one teacher should work with students, and that students should direct their own learning some of the day. More parents than teachers felt that teachers should do all of the teaching, while more teachers than parents felt teachers should work closely with students every day once the students, courses of study have been determined. (Items 14-17).

About sixty percent of the teachers said teachers should do most of the teaching, but some parents and community members should be involved. About 25% of the teachers said teachers are only one of many persons (including adults and other students) who should do the teaching. Six percent of the elementary and 20% of the secondary teachers said teachers should do all of the teaching. Item 14.

Twenty-one percent of the parents of elementary students and more than 30% of the parents of secondary students said teachers should do all of the teaching. Item 14.

More than half of the elementary and secondary teachers said they preferred to work with a team-of teachers who communicated regularly among themselves, while about one-third preferred to work alone with specialists in art, music, and physical education available. Item 15.

About three-fourths of the teachers said students should direct. their own learning some of the day. About one-fourth of the secondary teachers and one-eighth of the elementary teachers said the teacher should instruct or direct the learning all of the time. About one-third of the parents said teachers should instruct or direct the learning all of the time. Item 16. About half of the teachers said the teacher should work closely with the student every day to help him complete the work, once the student's course of studies has been decided. Forty percent of the parents of elementary students and 20% of the parents of senior high students shared this viewpoint. Item 17.

- 3. A majority of the teachers felt parents should be involved in making decisions about the way a school is run, what courses of study are offered, and what subjects or interest areas a student actually studies. More elementary than secondary teachers, and more parents than teachers, felt parents and students should share decision-making responsibilities, particularly in selecting the subjects a student actually studies. (Items 1-5).
  - About one-third of the teachers said parents should share the responsibility for decisions about the way a school is run and what courses of study are offered, while about two-thirds said parents should give advice before the school makes the final decision. About sixty percent of the parents said parents should share the responsibility for these decisions. Items 1,3. Three-fourths of the elementary teachers and almost half of the secondary teachers said parents or students should decide at least some of the subject or interest areas that a student actually studies. About eighty percent of the parents at all levels thought parents or students should make this decision at least some of the time. Item 5.

. Two-thirds of the elementary teachers, compared with about half of the secondary teachers, said students should share the responsibility for making and enforcing the school rules. Item 2.

4. Most teachers would like their students to be of the same age (or grade level), or within one or two years younger or older than each other.

More parents of elementary students than elementary teachers preferred a broader age range. (Item 11).

About 95% of the elementary teachers and 85% of the secondary teachers preferred students of the same age level or within one or two years of each other.

Five percent of the elementary teachers said they would like their students to be in the 5-11 year age range, while less than one percent said they would like an age range of 5-18 years. Twenty-three percent of the parents of elementary students preferred a 5-11 year age range, and 5% preferred a 5-18 age range.

5. A majority of the teachers were in favor of some student interaction within the learning situation. Parents tended to prefer less student movement and interaction than did teachers. (Items 12-13).

Less than 1% of the elementary teachers and 4% of the secondary teachers said their students should work alone most of the time. About half of the teachers said much of the time should be spent working alone, but with several projects where students work as a group. About half of the elementary teachers and one-third of the secondary teachers said students should spend half of their time working in groups. The remaining 10-15% of the teachers said most of the time should be spent working with one or more other students. Item 12.

Three-fourths of the elementary and two-thirds of the secondary teachers said they preferred a learning situation where students could move around or talk as they worked as long as the setting remained orderly and quiet. One-fourth of the teachers said they preferred that students could move around and talk freely as long as their work was being done. Only 2% said they would like students to be able to move around and talk as they wish. Item 13.

- About 20% of the parents at all levels said students should not be allowed to move around or talk without permission.

  Two percent of the elementary and 10% of the secondary teachers endorsed this viewpoint. Item 13.
- 6. A large majority of the teachers preferred instructional methods that provided for both active and passive learning. (Item 22).
  - One percent of the elementary, 5% of the junior high, and 14% of the senior high teachers said students should learn mainly by reading in books, doing workbooks, or listening to someone tell about things. Less than 10% of the teachers at each level said students should learn mainly by working with objects, by playing for by living and doing things themselves. The remaining majority of teachers preferred a combination of passive and active learning opportunities.
- 7. More than ninety percent of the teachers preferred that instruction in basic skills, such as reading and math, be provided in specific reading and math courses, or in both specific courses and planned activities in other school courses and activities. (Item 24).
- 8. Teachers preferred a required attendance policy at their school, with strictness of enforcement greater at secondary than elementary levels (Item 8).
  - About ninety percent of the teachers, both elementary and secondary, preferred a required attendance policy. Twenty-eight percent of the elementary, 48% of the junior high, and 65% of the senior high teachers wanted a strict enforcement of the policy; the others wanted encouragement of regular attendance.
- 9. Most teachers preferred a school that included learning about feelings and attitudes and where cooperation was emphasized at least as much as competition. These characteristics were more important to elementary than secondary teachers. Items 9-10).
  - Ninety-eight percent of the elementary, 80% of the junior high, and 85% of the senior high teachers said students' education should include some or a lot of work on feelings and attitudes. About 80% of the parents at each level expressed similar views. Item 10.

About half of the elementary, two-thirds of the junior high, and three-fourths of the senior high teachers preferred to teach in a school where cooperation and competition are equally emphasized. Almost all of the other teachers preferred a school where cooperation is emphasized. Only a small percentage preferred a school where competition is emphasized. Item 9.

- 10. Most teachers preferred a student evaluation system that included both a measure of individual progress and a comparison with other students of the same age. Most teachers, particularly at the elementary level, also felt that students and/or parents should participate in the evaluation process. (Items 25-26).
  - Two-thirds of the teachers said they would like to know how much students have progressed or learned, and, also, how students are doing compared with other students of the same age. About one-third of the teachers indicated that they were not interested in comparing the students with others of the same age. Item 25.

    Almost all elementary teachers and 80% of the secondary teachers said students and/or parents should help the school evaluate the students' progress in school. Substantially more elementary than secondary teachers thought the parents should participate. Item 26.
  - More parents of elementary students (82%) than elementary teachers (64%) wanted to compare the student with other students of the same age. Item 26.
- 11. Although the majority of teachers selected characteristics of educational programs that provided some variety, flexibility, and student responsibility, only a small percentage of teachers preferred choices that represent extensive student responsibility within the learning situation.
  - . Less than 1% of the teachers said students should make the final decision regarding what courses of study are offered at their school. Item 4.
  - About 4% of the teachers said that the parents and/or student should decide what subjects or interest areas a student actually studies in school. Item 5.
  - About 2% of the teachers felt students should be free to move around and talk as they wish in the learning situation. Item 13.

- . Three percent of the teachers thought that students should direct their own learning, with a teacher available. Item 16.
  - Two percent of the elementary, 11% of the junior high, and 5% of the senior high teachers said the student should have complete responsibility for completing the work, with a teacher available if the student wants to ask for help, once a student's course of study has been determined. Item 17.
  - About 1-2% of the teachers felt that the students' interests will lead them to develop reading and math skills without specific courses and activities. Item 24.
  - . Almost no teachers said that students should be responsible for evaluting their own progress. Item 26.
- 12. Generally, the West Area teachers did not endorse one type of educational program. On almost all items, at least two of the response choices received support from a substantial proportion of teachers. Different teachers preferred to work in different instructional settings.

## Teacher-Paren't Differences

Preferences of West Area staff and preferences of parents of students attending West Area schools were similar on many of the questionnaire items (or characteristics of educational programs). However, some differences did occur. Compared with teachers:

- . More parents felt that parents and students should share in the decision-making responsibilities.
- . More elementary parents said the school day should be divided into set time periods.
- . Fewer parents said the students should progress through their school work at their own speed.
- . More parents felt that teachers should do all of the teaching.
- Fewer parents felt that students should direct their own learning at least part of the day.
- . Fewer parents preferred freedom of student movement and interaction within the learning setting.
- . Fewer parents preferred an emphasis on cooperation and a lot of work on feelings and attitudes.
- . More parents said students should be evaluated by comparing them with others of the same age.

## Elementary Cluster Differences

The eighteen elementary schools in the West Area have been administratively grouped into four clusters.

<u>Central</u>	Southwest	Washburn	West
Agassiz	Armatage	Field	Anwatin
Barton	Audubon	Hale	Bryn Mawr
Burroughs	Fulton	Kenny	Calhoun
Lyndale	Lake Harriet	Page	Harrison
		Windom	Kenwood

The responses of elementary teachers in each of these crusters are given in Table 2, Appendix B, page 17. Most teachers at each school returned questionnaires, except for the grade 4-6 intermediate center at Anwatin, where surveys were returned by six of twenty-one teachers. The results from the West Cluster should be interpreted with some caution, since the returns may not be representative of all teachers and are disproportionately weighted toward teachers at the primary level.

Some differences among the clusters did occur, usually between teachers in the West Cluster and teachers in either the Southwest or Washburn Clusters. Compared with elementary teachers in the other clusters:

- . Fewer teachers in the Washburn Cluster preferred parent and student involvement in decision-making.
- . More teachers in the West Cluster preferred student involvement in decision-making.
- More teachers in the West Cluster preferred to teach in a school that emphasized cooperation and learning about feelings and attitudes.
- . More teachers in the Southwest Cluster wanted students in their class to be at the same age (or grade) level.
- . More teachers in the West Cluster preferred greater and freer interaction among students in the learning setting.
- . More teachers in the West Cluster preferred that a variety of materials and ways to learn be available.
- . More teachers in the Southwest Cluster wanted the school day divided into time periods that limited how much time a student could spend working on any one area or subject.
- . More teachers in the West and Washburn Clusters, and fewer teachers in the Southwest cluster, would prefer not to evaluate students by comparing them with other students of the same age.

### Grade Level Differences

In addition to the previously reported analysis of teacher responses by elementary, junior high, and senior high levels, the responses of elementary teachers were separated by primary (K-3) and Intermediate (4-6) grade levels, and the responses of junior high teachers were separated by grades 7-8 and



grade 9. See Table 3 in Appendix B, page 23.

Elementary teachers who taught at the K-3 level responded similarly to teachers who taught at the 4-6 level on almost all items. Substantially more K-3 than 4-6 teachers said that they would prefer to work closely with the student every day once a student's course of studies has been decided. Somewhat more 4-6 teachers than K-3 teachers felt students should be spending at least half of their time working with a group of students.

Teachers who taught ninth grade students responded differently than teachers who taught seventh and eighth grade students. The group of ninth grade teachers would be predominantly those who taught at the Ramsey ninth-grade center plus some teachers at Southwest and Jefferson. Compared with ninth grade teachers, the grade 1-8 teachers preferred:

- greater parent involvement in school-related decision making.
- . greater use of the community during the school day.
- . less strict enforcement of a required attendance policy.
- greater emphasis on cooperation.
- . greater use of other adults and students as teachers.
- . greater variety of materials and ways to learn.
- . greater emphasis on student progression through their work at their own speed.
- less emphasis on evaluating student performance by comparing them with students of the same age.

## Experience Differences

Teacher preferences for characteristics of educational programs also were related to teachers' years of experience in education (see Table 3 in Appendix B). The greatest differences occurred between teachers with one-to-three years experience and teachers with twenty or more years experience. About twenty percent more of the less-experienced (1-3 years) teachers than the more-experienced (20+ years) teachers expressed the preference that:

- . school and parents should share the responsibility for decisions about how the school is run and what courses of study are offered.
- . the community should be used more during the school day than for a few field trips.
- . cooperation should be emphasized more than competition.
- . teachers are only one of many persons (including adults and other students) who should do the teaching.
- they would like to work as part of a team of teachers that regularly communicates among themselves.
- the school day should not always be divided into time periods that limit the amount of time a student can work on any one subject.



# Appendix A

Table 1: West Area Staff and Parent Preferences for Dimensions of Alternative Educational Programs by Elementary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools

West Area Staff and Parent Preferences for Dimensions of Alternative Educational Programs by Elementary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools

, <b>^</b>			TLACHERS <sup>b</sup>		-	PARIVIS	!
ega de	,	l lemen-	Junior	Senior	Elemen-	Junior	Senior
1 tem	Response	tarv.	Hg III	Hıgh	tary	Hıgh	High
1. Should parents have a	1. School should make		061X	N126	N1367	N350	N351
say in deciding the way a school is rim?		<u>ب</u>	, a.	ς S	2%	3.	4 5
		œ n	65	67	, 31	* 32	37
* **	such decisions.	39	35	29	99	64	56
	4. Farents should make final decisions after advice from school.	-	7	0	2	1	3
2. Should students the		3	. 15	10	22	. 51	-
in your classes help		28	34	49	26	2	, o
make and entorce the school rules?	3. Students should share the responsibility for making and enforcing the school rules			•		•	·
,	Childrane chairly and and	89 .	Sı	40	\$2	53	09
1	Students should make and enforce the rules.	c	,0	0	0	1	7
<ol> <li>Should parents have a say regarding what</li> </ol>	School should decide with no	7.		3	ь	5	v
courses of study are		5.2	28	69	34	30	1 0
child's school?		7	36	28	61	5	25
	4. Farents should make final decision after advice from school.	0	2	0	۲،	74	٤
4. Should students them age(s) of children		10	13	6	3.2		4
in your classes		99	64	89	46	. 84	. <del>2</del>
what courses of		25 .	22	23	31	40	. 4 15
study are offered	4. Students should make final decision after advice from school.	0 .	-	0,	1	÷	•0
- 1	- 1	•					
S. Who should decide what subjects or	School (teacher)	22	54	SS	Ξ	7	3
interest areas students actually	2. School (teacher) should decide some, parents and/or student should decide some.	,	-				ì
study in school?	3. Parents and/or student chamle decide	7.3	<u>ئ</u> ت	42	81	82	81
	and or security should declar.	₹7	٣	3	7	:	16
6. Now should problems that your students		2	3	3	-	-	,
have at school be-	2. School handles problem after talking with parents.		18	.,	' \\ \	٠ ي	• •
handled?	3. School, parents, and student work out a solution together.	06	27.	. :		· ·	0 ;
	4. School and student work it out without patent involvement.		? .?	, (	ĉ î	ŝ	» ·
The wording of the it	The wording of the items in the manner		.	,	. ]	•	+

The wording of the items in the parent questionnaire was slightly different than the items in the staff survey used in this table. Staff members indicated characteristics of the school in which they would like to teach, while parents indicated characteristics of the school they would like by their child to attend.

These totals only include staff who indicated that they were teachers.



Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary, Junior High

	,	•	TI ACHITRS			PARINES	! !
	Response	I lemen- tary	Jumanor Hagh	Senior	l Jemen-	Junior	Senior
F. How would you like your students to	the rest of the time in	32\$	44%	45\$	30\$	39\$	39 %
outside the school		63	ις	52	65	57.	99
_	<ol> <li>Community could be used extensively, very little time may be spent in the school building.</li> </ol>	s	s	້ຕ	s	4	s
Which attendance	1. Attendance required and strictly enforced by school.	28	48	59	34	47	48
•	2. Attendance required and school encourages regular attendance.	65	34	27.	. 98	45	41
•	3. Regular attendance in the school building is not required as long as student is learning.	4	s	S	6	s	6.
,	4. Attendance is left up to the student and/or parents; school does not take attendance.	٣	13	4	, 8	2	~
	1. A school where competition is emphasized.	0	3	9	2	3	lw/
	2. A school where competition and cooperation are equally emphasized.	49	63	2,6	63	7.2	69
	3. A school where cooperation is emphasized.	20	34	18	35	25	28
Should learning about and dealing	35 3	0	2	2	2	3	<u>س</u>
with teelings and attitudes about	¥.	2	(1,	12	12	16	19
self and others be included in students'		80	۶۶ <i>ز</i> 	99	28	62	19
education in school?	4. Yes, studies should include a lot of work on feelings and attitudes.	48	22	20	28 -	20	17
What ages would you like students		33	35	18	23	25	24
		61	5.1	70	49	56	. 09
	<ol> <li>Students within an elementary or secondary age range (5-11 years old, or 12-18 years).</li> </ol>	2	10	10	23	11	c
·	4. All ages from 5-18 years.	0	₹ ,	ь	s	9,	. •
		0	. 7	4	1-	. 2	-
students to in the learn-	<ol> <li>By doing the work alone much of the time, but several projects where students work together in a group.</li> </ol>	38	20	48	, 05		5
	3. About half the time doing the work alone and half the time working with a group of students.	84	30	, ¥	} £	2 6	
	4. Most of the time working with one or more other students; helping each other order		<u>.</u>	}	3	-	ž
		- 14	. 91	13	01	14	8

Table 1 (continued)

Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary, Junior High, Schior High

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5	~ .			TFACHI.RS			PARFYTS	S
	ltem 13. What learning syrua-		Flemen-	Junior High	Senior High	flemen- tary	Juhior	Senior
	nds mos		. 28	104	36	178	161	20 \$
	School day	3. St	74 /	64	\$9.	57	61	62
	far far		23	24	26	25	70	16
		,	7	٣		_	0	1
	14. Who should do the . teaching in school?	eaching.	9	¢ 19	20	21	35	32
		community members should be involved.  3. Teachers are only one of many nearons (included).	64	29	25	52	43	47
		students) who should do the	30	22	25	27	21.	20
	-	le t	37	31	30	32	12	17.
	to be in?	areas; little communication among teachers about A from of teachers.	4	12	18	6	21	<b>:</b> %
20			89	57	. 25	- 65	. 89	63
<b>)</b> .	l6. In which of the following school settings would	1. Teacher instructs or directs learning all of the time. 2. Teacher directs learning some of the day: studants direct the	12	23	22	31	40	28
	you like to teach?	arning: teacher is available	.86	73	76 ·	29	65	69
	17 Once a contract .		٠	4	2	2		ъ
		<ol> <li>reacher should work closely with student every day.</li> <li>Teacher should check with student every few days and give assistance when teacher forth.</li> </ol>	52	39	49	40	, 62	20
•	to help most of the students beamplets	3. Teacher should check with student every few days and give assistance	38	42	33	46	51	49
	the work?	student wants it. Should have complete responsibility for completing	&	6	13	&	12	19
		if student want	2	=	s	9	<u>-</u>	13 ,
~ ~;	18.2What difference in materials and ways to learn would your	tudents use the same m f the time students us	-	6	113	7	8	8
<i>j</i> •	able to have available to students	the same way; part of the time a variety of materials and ways learn are available.	. 09	61	62	- 65	64	62
t	1001 (100)10011	s. Most of the time a variety of materials and ways to learn are available.	39	30	25	34	28	30

. 20

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(grb14 1 (continued)

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Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary, Junibr High, Senior High

19. How would you like bow much time they can spend working verbool time to be be been done in spend working verbool time to be be been done in spend working verbool time to be be been done in the same they can spend and student time periods with their selection of students progress through their should be given to students which educational being should be given to students with the same things school work?  1. All students within a grade level or through their should be given to students who be offered to students should be given to students who be offered to students should be given to students with the age of students  2. Students should be given to students with the age of students  3. Students should be given to students with the age of students  4. A required courses through their times in your classes?  5. Shool advised to meet the spection from be offered to students  7. Morequired dourses; a selection from students to learn  8. No required courses; all courses are developed to meet the specific needs or interests of students.  9. No required courses; all courses are developed to meet the specific needs or interests of students.  10. Mainly by reading in books, doing work things themselves.  11. Mainly by reading with objects, by playing, or by living the students  12. How would you like things themselves.  13. How do you prefer to have students  14. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depending a wild needs students a particular skill or subject?  15. How would you like the specific courses and needs or interests and needs students a particular skill or subject?  16. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depending a wild needs students a particular skill or subject?  17. How would you like students and listen the specific needs students and listen and learned specificated to the students and listen and students and listen and students and listen and learned specificated to the students and listen and learned specificated to the students and listen and listen and learned specificated to the students and listen and l			. • !	FI ACIII RS	: !		PARINIS	SIS
9. How would you like 1. School day, is divided into time your students is subject for any length of the subject for subject for any length of the subject for subject for any length of the subject for the subject for the subject for any length of the subject for the subject for the subject for any length of the subject for any length			l lemen	Junior	f Sonior	F. Jonesia	1	
9. How would you like 1. School day is divided into time your students!  Above much time to be 1. Part of golool day is divided into the subject for any length of the subject students broad as subject for any length of the subject students broad as subject for any length of the subject students broad as subject students and selectifor students and selectifor students in the age.  3. Students should be of students and selectifor students and selectifor students and your classes?  4. No required courses, a selectifor students to learn any your classes?  5. No required dourses; a selectifor students to learn in your classes?  6. No required courses; a selectifor would you like students to learn any your classes?  8. How would you like students  9. How would you like students  1. Mainly by reading in books, doing workbooks, and things themselves.  1. In a step-wise way, not moving the learn a particular skill or subject?  2. Sometimes (1) sometimes (3), defining the response to the interests and selectifor that is be might by porting the response to the interests and selectifor that is befall that is befall way allowing the response to the interests and selectifor that is befall way allowing the subject?  1. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and selectifor that is befall way allowing the response to the interests and selectifor that is befall way allowing the subjects.	ltem	Response	tary	Hrgh	High	tary	Hagh	A High
1. All students within a grade lite time subject for any length of the students progress through their school day is not divided into time students progress the same speed and study the same school work?  1. All students within a grade let through their same speed and study the same belp should be given to students their school work?  2. Students should be given to students in the ageber of students in your classes?  2. Some required courses and a selection of students in the ageber of students in the ageber of students in your classes?  3. No required courses; a selection of students to learn in your classes?  4. No required courses; a selection of students to learn in your classes?  5. No required courses; all course in your classes?  6. No required courses; all course in your classes?  7. Mainly by reading in books, doing with objects, things themselves.  8. How do you prefer in a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and skill or subject; that is behalf learn a particular in the step-wise way, allowing the response to the interests and stidents.  8. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and stidents.  9. In a step-wise way in the service of students in the step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students to the interests and students to the interests and selections.	. How would you lil your students!	<u>-</u>	2,7	] , <del>, ,</del>	\$28	33%	518	\$0\$
1. All students within a grade let students progress through their school work?  2. Students should be given to study the through their school work?  3. Students should be given to study the same speed and study the students should be given to study the same of studies) should  3. Students should be given to studies to studies) should be given to students in the age-range of students.  3. Some required courses and a serious of student in your classes?  4. No required courses; a selectif developed to meet the speciff of students to learn in your classes?  5. No required courses; a selectif developed to meet the speciff of students to learn in your classes?  6. No required courses; a selectif developed to meet the speciff of students to learn in your classes?  7. How would you like in Mainly by reading in books, doing students to learn in your classes?  8. How do you prefer in a step-wise way, not moving to have students to learn a particular skill or subject?  9. Some times (1), sometimes (3), dainly by working with objects, things themselves.  1. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and service have students.  2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), dainly the interests and service have students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and service have students.  5. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and service have students.  6. No required courses; and service have students.  7. How would you like have students have students.  8. How would you like have students have students.  9. How would you like have students have students.  10. The subjects have students have students.  11. The step-wise way, not moving the interests and students.  12. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), day that its behalf learned have been learned ha	used?	<u>د</u> در در	1	;		:		· }
1. All students within a grade lefthrough their school work?  2. Students should be given to students should be given to students or students or students or students in your classes?  2. Some required courses and a sericular to student any your classes?  3. Students and the agence of students in your classes?  4. No required courses; a selectiful selection of students to learn any your classes?  5. No required courses; a selectiful selection of students to learn any your classes?  6. No required courses; a selectiful selection of students to learn any your classes?  7. How would you like a selection of students to learn any your classes?  8. How do you prefer any things themselves.  9. How do you prefer any things themselves.  10. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students and still or subject?  11. In a step-wise way, allowing the response to the interests and students and still or subject?  12. Sometimes (1) sometimes (3), day that is being learned.  13. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students and still or subject?  14. No required courses; a selection developed to meet the specific students.  15. How would you like and selection and selection and selection and selection are students.  16. No required courses; and students.  17. How would you like and selection are selection and selection and selection are students.  18. How do you prefer and selection are students.  19. How do you prefer and selection are students.  19. How do you prefer and selection are students.  20. Some times (1) sometimes (3), day things the selection are students.  21. In a step-wise way, not moving the things the interests and selection are students.  22. Sometimes (1) sometimes (3), day things the response to the interests and selection are students.  23. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and selection are students.  25. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and selection are students.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	School day is not divided into subject for any length of ti	, ν	ç κ.	3 5	97	7 7	48
through their school work?  school work?  school work?  which educational and study the same belog school work?  which educational are program (or course of studies) should be offered to students in the agerange of students and a selectific dents in the agerange of students.  How would you like a students to learn a particular students to learn a particular skill or subject?  Some required courses and a selectific developed to meet the specific developed to developed to meet the specific developed to meet the specific developed to developed to developed to developed to developed to	How should your	1. All students within a grade lev	,					X,
School work?  1. Which educational program (or gourse of studies troprogram (or gourse of studies) should be given to studies) should be offered to students in the age-range of students in your classes?  2. Some required courses and a selectic of students in your classes?  3. No required courses; a selectic of students to learn in your classes?  4. No required courses; a selectic of students to learn in your classes?  5. No required courses; a selectic of students to learn in your classes?  6. No required courses; a selectic of students to learn in your classes?  7. By reading, doing workbooks, and with objects, by playing, or sudents  8. How do you prefer in a step-wise way, not moving, to have students to learn a particular skill or subject; that is be interests and students.  8. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  9. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  1. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students.  2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), d that is be interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  5. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  6. No required courses; a selectic students.  8. How do you prefer in a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students.  9. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  1. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students.  1. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.	through their	2 Students should study the same things.	0	2	₹.	-	2 .	2 ~
1. A required course of studies to program (or course of studies) should be offered to studies) should be offered to students in the agerange of students in the agerange of students in your classes?  2. Some required courses and a second student in your classes?  3. No required courses; a selectify developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  4. No required courses; a selectify developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  5. No required courses; a selectify developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  6. No required courses; all course needs or interests of students to learn in your classes?  7. How would you like 1. Mainly by reading in books, doing workbooks, and things themselves.  8. How do you prefer 1. In a step-wise way, not moving to have students to have students been learned.  9. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), doing working with objects, things themselves.  10. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students of students.  11. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students of students.  12. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), doing working with objects, things themselves.  13. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  14. Or required courses; a selectify developed to meet the specific de		help should be given to students who work faster or slower.	45	61	. 09	62	. 75	70
program (or course of studies to program (or course of studies) should be offered to students in the agentange of students in your classes?  1. No required courses; a selectic developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  2. Some required courses plus courses in your classes?  3. No required dourses; a selectic developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  4. No required dourses; a selectic developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  5. No required courses; a selectic developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  7. Mainly by reading in books, doing workbooks, and with objects, things themselves.  8. How do you prefer in a step-wise way, not moving, to have students to have students.  8. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  9. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  10. The analysis of the interests and students of the interests and students.  11. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students.  12. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), do that is be mean a particular.  13. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  14. No required courses; and a students.  15. No required courses; all courses.  16. No required courses; all courses.  17. No required courses; all courses.  18. No required courses; all courses.  19. No required courses; all courses.  10. No required courses; all courses.  11. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students.  12. Sometimes (3), do that is be mean a section and a students.  13. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.			5.4	38	35	37.	24	28
of studies) should be offered to students in the age- range of students in your classes?  1. No required courses; a selectic developed to meet the specific developed to meet the specific of students to learn in your classes?  1. Mainly by reading in books, doing your classes?  2. By reading, doing workbooks, arwith objects, by playing, or students to have students  3. Mainly by working with objects, to have students to have students  3. Mainly by working with objects, the harselves.  3. Mainly by working with objects, the harselves.  3. Mainly by working with objects, the harselves.  3. In a step-wise way, not moving the response to the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.		 -:	9	4	2	9	2	1
Tange of students In your classes?  1. No required dourses; a selectic developed to meet the specific of the student of the specific of the student of the specific of the student of the studen	of studies) shoul be offered to stu	; 	21	34	29	<b>4</b>	72	20
11 your classes?  5. No required dourses; a selectic developed to meet the specific developed to meet the specific of the students to learn any year classes?  7. How would you like to learn a students to learn a pour classes?  8. How do you prefer to have students  9. Mainly by working with objects, things themselves.  1. In a step-wise way, not moving to have students to have students to have students  1. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), dethat is being learned.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.  1. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), dethat is being learned.  2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), dethat is being learned.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.	dents in the age-	5. Some required courses plus cou	69	77	80		3 8	
5. No required dourses; a selectic developed to meet the specific of developed to meet the specific of developed to meet the specific of students to learn any students to learn any students to learn any students to learn any students.  3. How do you prefer to have students to have students to have students.  3. How do you prefer to have students to have students been learned.  3. In a step-wise way, not moving the skill or subject?  4. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), donetimes (3), d	in your classes?	No required dourses; a selection from	3 0	,	2	70	6 -	g.e.
6. No required courses; all course needs or interests of student students to learn in your classes?  2. By reading, doing workbooks, ar with objects, by playing, or 3. Mainly by working with objects, to have students to have students learn a particular skill or subject?  2. Sometimes (1) sometimes (3), doing working the response to the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.		No required dourses; a selection developed to meet the specific	· -	1 4	, ,	> 4	- u	F
How would you like  1. Mainly by reading in books, doing students to learn  2. By reading, doing workbooks, an with objects, by playing, or  3. Mainly by working with objects, things themselves.  How do you prefer in a step-wise way, not moving, been learn a particular skill or subject?  2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), definition of the interests and students.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.		8 S	7	2	s 1/	, ,	າ -	ი -
students to learn  students to learn  in your classes?  2. By reading, doing workbooks, ar with objects, by playing, or  3. Mainly by working with objects, things themselves.  low do you prefer i. In a step-wise way, not moving, been learned.  skill or subject?  2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), dentines (3), dentines (1), sometimes (3), dentines (1), sometimes (3), dentines (3), dentines covering (3).		+		1	,	7	-	-
1. By reading, doing workbooks, ar with objects, by playing, or 3. Mainly by working with objects, things themselves.  How do you prefer 1. In a step-wise way, not moving, to have students been learned.  1. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), doing learned.  2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), doing the interests and still or subject?  3. In a flexible way, allowing the response to the interests and students.		<u>-</u> ; `,	. 1	. 5	14	S	∞	6
How do you prefer 1. In a step-wise way, not moving to have students learn a particular skill or subject? 2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depthat is being learned. 3. In a flexible way, allowing the cresponse to the interests and nearly students. (Sometimes covering one covering		By reading, doing workbooks, and listening plus learning by with objects, by playing, or by living and doing things the	93	87	, 62	94	06	`) 8
How do you prefer to have students learn a particular skill or subject? . Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depthat is being learned.  3. In a flexible way, not moving age to the interests and nesponse to the interest and nesponse to the in		things themselves.	9	80		1	2	-
2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depthat is being llearned.  3. In a flexible way, allowing the cresponse to the interests and n students. (Sometimes covering		1. In a step-wise way, not moving and been learned.	7	20	16	13	02	1 2
In a flexible way, allowing the cresponse to the interests and n students. (Sometimes covering	skill or subject?	2. Sometimes (1), sometimes that is being learned.	69	64	- 09			2 0
	•	In a flexible response to students.			?		3	•
· (ac maa ara ·		one course).	24	16	23	25	25	36

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary, Junior High, Senior High

,	•			IF VCIII RS			PAD1 N7 C	
ltem		Danaman	- 1	J. Comp.			I WILLIAM IS	
		Schoolson	tari	1011101 111211	High	rlemen-	Junior	Senia
that	that instruction in	1. Provide presific reading and math courses	,0°	43%	47.8	218	34\$	36\$
bası	basic skills, such as	2. Provide specific courses and				•		**
read	reading and math, be		7.3	20	49	73	52	57
prov	provided:	3. No specific courses, but reading and math activities and projects	ı					
		-	'n	<i>s</i>	rs 1	9	7	9
\	,	4. Students' interests will lead them to develop reading and math skills without specific courses and activities.	~1	-	. ~			, -
75 112								
75. HOW .	23. flow would you like to evaluate	1. Would like to compare students with other students of the same age.		2 .	- ́	. 2	4	S
stude	students?	2. Would like to know how much students have progressed or learned, and						•
	•	same age.	•		,	į		,
			ço	60	65	80	74	. 89
		5. Would like to know how students are doing and how much they have progressed, but not to compare with other students of same age.	36	30	27	18	22	, 27
36. Who 3	36. Who should evaluate	1. The school should evaluate, with no involvement of student or parent.	3	19	22	14	13	2
	in school?	2. The school and student should evaluate his/her progress,together.	26	84	48	10	32	39
6 <sub>.</sub> -		3. The school and parent should evaluate the student's progress together	6	<b>~</b> 1	2	17	6	e vo
		student, and pare						_
کو		together,	62	30	59	53	46	40
•		5. The student should evaluate his/her progress.	0	1	0	0	o	
							•	

## Appendix B

Table 2: West Area Staff and Parent Preferences for Dimensions of Alternative Educational Programs by the Four West Area Elementary Clusters

Table 3: West Area Teacher Preferences for Dimensions of Alternative Educational Programs by Grade Level Taught and Years of Experience in Education

Table 2 🔑 🋬

West Area Staff and Parent Preferences for Dimensions of Alternative Educational Programs by the Four West Area Elementary Clusters

			•							
	•	,		TFACE	TFACHLRS <sup>b</sup> .		. 1	PARENTS <sup>a</sup>	e,c	
	Item	Reconce	entral Teteul	luster Juster	nrudher Ansteri	1912U	ncral	uthwest	n'Tudda Teteu	15,72cu
	1. Should parents have a	1. School should make all each decisions sink	0 C C	N60 C	N S	S We	0 0 N337	13 So 30 CI	CI CI	Z Wei
		2. School should make fina	<b>:</b>	2.8	**	35	3\$	23.	12	=
		3. School and parents should share the responsibility for making such decisions.	£	 95	61	53	32	28	36	56
		4. Parents should make final decisions after advice from school.	ĝ	45	34	44	63	69	61	72
	2. Should students the			,		•	7	<b>-</b>	m	,
	age(s) of children in your classes belo	students.		١.		7	,			·
	make and enforce the	School rules should be made and enforced	27	25	39	13	56 26	30	70	19 23
		5. Students should share the responsibility for making and enforcing the school rules.	- [		••••	6	ţ		,	•
18		4. Students should make and enforce the rules.	. 0	3 2	g 0	. 0	, ,	გ C	5 C	88 -
	3. Should parents have	1. School should decide with me adding	1		1		•	,	,	>
2	a say regarding what	School should make firm 1 application parent	-	7	-	м	s	~1	8	63
4	courses of study are offered at their	School and marke that accession after advice from	49	<b>₽</b> 6	67	51	33	35	36	30
		4 Parents should white final action	49	42	31	46	89	62	88	99
ı	•		ó	0	1	0	'n	-	3	2
	<ol> <li>Should students the age(s) of children</li> </ol>		2	7	7	6	23	24	1.6	2
1	in your classes		. 22	64	67	57	43	46	53	40
•	what courses of	3. School and students should share the responsibility for the decision.	17	22	26	34	32	59	26	38
	study are offered at their school?	. Scurence should make tinal decision after advice from school.	0	0	0	0		-	0	-
1	5. Who should decide				-					
•	what Subjects or	School (teacher) should decide some manner	15	22	31	16	12	13	10	F
	dents actually	decide some.	82	75	64	76	79	82	2	. 6
1	- 1		5	ы	S	, so	, 6	3 5	۲ و	8
_	o. How should problems that your students	٠.	2	0	2	2	-		-	r
-	handled?	school handles problem after talking w	~	8	. 10	0	13	15	14	13
		'A School and student work out a solution together.	94	92	88	92	82	83,	83	83
•	The wording of the it	tems in the parent questionnaire was slightly different the parent	-			9	3	-	3	7
•	indicated characterist their child to attend.	indicated characteristics of the school in which they would like to teach, while parents indicated characteristics of the school they would like to teach, while parents indicated characteristics of they school they would like	he staf ted cha	racter	survey used acteristics o	in this table of the school	table. thool the	Staff members y would like	mbers like	

their child to attend.

Dyhese totals only include staff who indicated that they were teachers.



; Table 2 (continued)

Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary Clusters

•						•		:	1		•
`,	•		-	H ACHI RS				PARI VIS		<b>!</b>	•
• • •	[tem.	Response	ferina) roteuf)	Southwest Cluster	Washburn Cluster	West Cluster	Central Cluster	Southwest Southwest	Mashburn	isson Totauf	
	would you like your students to use the community outside the school during the school day?	1. A few field trips into the community; the rest of the time in school.  2. Several projects or activities in the community, but most of time still in school.  3. Community could be used extensively, very little time may be spent in the school building.	35.	33%	30\$	30\$					
ώ <u>1</u> 9	Which attendance policy would you prefer at your school?	1. Attendance required and strictly enforced by school. 2. Attendance required and school encourages regular attendance. 3. Regular attendance in the school building is not required as long as student is learning. 4. Attendance is left up to the student and/or parents; school does not take attendance.	, 0 0 0 0	3 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 3 6 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 6 9 9 9 9	5 5 5	23 8 8 8	36 S2	238, 4	2 56 56 52 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56	23 62 62 33	
) oi 1	In which type of school would you prefer to teach?	1. A school where competition is emphasized. 2. A school where competition and cooperation are equally emphasized. 3. A school where cooperation is emphasized.	, 48 48 51	0 0 4 0 1	53	0 37 `	2 63 35	67	, 2 , 62 , 37	1   2   38	
ື່ <b>2</b> 5	Should learning about and dealing with feelings and attitudes about self and others be included in students' education in school?	1. No, studies should not include work on feelings and attitudes.  '2. Only if a situation arises in school where it is necessary to deal with feelings and attitudes.  3. Yes, studies should include some work on feelings and attitudes.  4. Yes, studies should include a for or or feelings and attitudes.	1 2 50	0 3 69 28.	0 2 48 50	0 0 1 34 2	2 ° 111 111 S6 S6 31	3 . 15 . 59	1 10 58 58	2, 2, 13 61 25	
ا =	11. What ages would you like students in your class to be?	1. All students at the same age (of grade) level.  2. Students within one or two years younger or older than each other.  3. Students within an elementary or secondary age range (5-11 years old, or 12-18 years).  4. All ages from 5-18 years.	30	46 51 3	31 64 4	31 58 0	28 43 21 9	26 48.	. 22 . 56 . 19	17 48 30 5	
. 12.	In what way would you like most of your students to work in the learning setting?	1. By doing the work alone and not by working with other students. 2. By doing the work alone much of the time, but several projects 3. About half the time doing the work alone and half the time 4. Most of the time working with one or more other students; helping each other, group projects!	0 99 34 6	38 52 99	0 0 41¢ 444 444 115	33 42 25 25	\$11.	38 . 7	48 43 . 7	45	



Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary Clusters.

. Table 2 (continued)

Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary Clusters

TEACHERS	Se spont he start of the start	students are limited in any one area or subject. 15% 22% 31% 16% 38% 34% 33% 30% periods. Part of school	students may work	time.	or classroom should progress . $0$ 0 1 0 $0$ 2 0 0 1	ings each day, but s who work faster	Progress through their school work at their $64$ $49$ $54$ $60$ $7$ $35$ $35$ $35$ $45$	A required course of studies taken by all students. 6 7 4 11 7 8 4 7 Some required courses and a selection from a number of other.	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	students. 76 68 70 59 6 ffrom a number of offerred course.	from offered courses plus courses needs or interests of students	are developed to meet the	orkbooks, or listening to 1 0 5 3 5	18 Workbooks, and listening plus learning by bijects, by playing, or by living and doing contacts.	
	Item	19. How would you like lose how much time they can spend working school time to be 2. Part of school day is divided into time used?	day is not divided into time pe subject for any length of time. 3. School day is not divided into ti		our 1. gress r	school-work?  Leadents should study the same help should be given to stude	own speed.	21. Which educational l. A required course of studion of studies, should	w.	range of students specific needs or interests of in your classes?	5. No required courses; a selection developed to meet the specific	6. No required courses; all courses specific needs or interests of	How would you like 1. Mainly by reading in books, doin students to learn someone tell about things.		3. Mainly by working with objects



Staff and Parent Preferences by Elementary Clusters (continued) Table 2

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Cluster 9 58 26 25 99 13 19 0 West 21 7 25 Cluster 76 0 53 65 13 N 12 16 Mashburn 24 84 7 61 PARENTS Cluster 133 22 24 9 8 15 15 16 85 15 эгрицапос Cluster 12% 0 , 27 7.1 ~ 16 23 13 18 5 21 12 Central Cluster 4 9 0 13 9 5 32 20. 10 7 64 1594 55 45 22 1 Cluster 7.0 たいいろ 99 26 TUACHI RS 91 78 28 42 28 99 0 Mashburn Cluster ŝ 9 15 29 99 7 34 20 5.4 77 20 somplinos Cluster ٥.۲ 55 !? 20 5 6. 6 9 7 Ξ 300 (entra) progress together. The school, student, and parent should evaluate his/her progress Would like to know how much students have progressed or learned, In a flexible way, allowing the course of study to be developed in response to the interests and needs of a student or group of students. (Sometimes covering a wide range of skill levels in one course). and also, how students are doing compared with other students Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depending on the skill or subject Students' interests will lead them to develop reading and math 1. Would like to compare students with other students of the same In a step-wise way, not moving ahead until the previous step Would like to know how students are doing and how much they have progressed, but not to compare with other students of The school and parent should evaluate the student's progress The school should evaluate, with no involvement of student projects planned in other school activities and courses. No specific courses, but reading and math activities and Provide specific courses and planned reading and math activities in other school activities and courses, skills without specific courses and activities. The school and student should evaluate, his/her evaluate his/her progress. Response (Continuum Choices) Provide specific reading and math courses. that is being learned. The student should has been learned of the same age. , or parent. same age. together together 4 ; ь. ٠÷ 4. s. How would you prefer as reading and math, be provided? that instruction in Who should evaluate basic skills, such learn a particular How would you like to evaluate student's progress in school? skill or subject? How do you prefer to have students Item (Dimension) students? .52 23. 22

Table 3

West Area Teacher Preferences for Dimensions of Alternative Educational Programs by Grade Level Taught and Years of Experience in Education

		-	ranca c 1011						•	
	•	~	GRADE	GRADE LEVEL TAUGHT	AUGHT		YEAR	YEARS OF TAPERIENCE	PERIENC	<u> </u>
		Elem K-3	Elem 4-6	Secd 7-8	Secd 9	Secd 10, 12	1-3 Years	4-9 Years	10-19 Years	20+ Years
Item	Response	N188	N128	N135	NS 2	N1 26	N72	Ň209	N233	N175
1. Should parents have a say in deciding	<ol> <li>School should make all such decisions with no advice from parents.</li> </ol>	56	2%	4%	**	35	22	=	3.5	4.5
the way a school is run?	2. School should make final decisions after advice from parents.	62	54	53	75	67	47	58	63	64
t	3. School and parents should share the responsibility for making such decisions	. 92	42	. 41	19	29	20	42	34	32
	4. Parents should make final decisions after advice from school.	-	2	7	0	. 0	-	1	. °	0 .
2. Should students the age(s) of children	1. School rules.should be made and enforced without advice from students	v	2	16	13	io	. 10	7.0	10	6
in your classes help make and enforce the	<ol> <li>School rules should be made and enforced after advice from students</li> </ol>	28	27	29	48	49,	23	15.	40	28
school rules?	<ol> <li>Students should share the responsibility for making and enforcing the school rules.</li> </ol>	67	70	26	38	40	75 .	57	20	62
23	4. Students should make and enforce the rules.	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	,
have	1. School should decide with no advice from parents.	2	1	4	9	3	9	-	8	4
what courses of	2. School should make final decision after advice from parents.	57	57	51	75	69	43	99	64	09
ह्य <sub>इ</sub>	3. School and parents should share the responsibility for the decision.	40	42	42	19	28	51	.41	34	36
School?	4. Parents should make final decision after advice from school.	0	7	ю	0	0		7	0	0
	1. School should decide with no advice from students,	12	٥	13	13	6	7	7	10	15
age(s) or cullaren in your classes	2. School should make final decision after advice from students.	64	89	62	. 29	89	26	9	89	99
/e a say regard- g what courses	3. School and students should share the responsibility for the students	24	25	23	19	23	37	26	22	19
of study are offered at their school?	4. Students should make final decision after advice from school.	0	0	۲ ,	۰.	, 0		1	0	
5. Who should decide		21	23	.54	55	55	74	33	45	41
interest areas students actually	2. School (teacher) should decide some, parents and/or student should decide some.	92	69	43	45	42	7.1	61	52	58
	student should decide.	ю	7	ю	, 0	ю	4	ß	2	1
6. How should problems that your students	1. School handles as it sees fit without student or parent	.,	1	3	2	3	4	٦.	-	3
be handled?	2. School handles problem after talking with parents.	بر چ	S	16	26	22	1	13	12	14
*	3. School, parents, and student work out a solution together.	06	95	77	7.0	72	94	81	84	80
	4. School and student work it out without parent involvement.	iv)	2	ß	2	2.	0	S	ю	ь
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Table 3 (continued)
Teacher Preferences by Grade Level Taught and Years of Experience

		The company of the co	- מצוור	1001 001	O LLAP	בו ומור ב					
	-				GRADE LEVEL	L TAUGHT	·	YEA	RS OF EX	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	
•	Item	Response	Elem K-3	Elem 4-6	Secd 7-8	Secd 9	Secd 10-12	1-3 Years	4-9 Years	10-19 Years	20+ · Years
	7. How would you like your students to	1. A few field trips into the community: the rest of the time in school	1 ;	,							
	use the community outside the school	2. Several projects or activities in the community, but most of time still in school.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	74.7 74.8	4 0 5 2		45.	278	24\$	47\$	** ** **
	day?	3. Community could be used extensively, very little time may be spent in the school building.		g , ,	, v	5 4	3 8	11 67	/ <b>9</b>	3 00	1
σ	3. Which attendance policy would you	1. Attendance required and strictly enforced by school.	26	32	45	54	65	38	36	45	141
,	prefer at your school?	2. Attendance required and school encourages regular attendance.  3. Regular attendance in the school building is not required.	71	57	36	31	27	52	46	46	, S,
	*	as long as student is learning.	-	80	s	4	s	9	æ	*-	~
1	į	<ol> <li>Attendance is left up to the student and/or parents: school does not take attendance.</li> </ol>	د،	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	41	12	4	4	10	v	<b>ו</b>
O	). In which type of school would you	A school where	7	ا د ا	3	2	9	3	0	3	3
. 2		<ol> <li>A school where competition and cooperation are equally emphasized;</li> </ol>	49	20		75	76	. 42	ď		, 04
4	,	3. A school where cooperation is emphasized.	20	49	38	. 24	18	SS	45	31 6	3. 50
Ž	Should learning	1. No, studies should not include work on feelings and attitudes.	0	-	3	0	2	-	.   -	-	
)		2. Only if a situation arises in school where it is necessary to deal with feelings and attitudes.	2	6	, 4	12	ç	_	· •	, ,	
	tudes about self	3. Yes, studies should include some work on feelings and attitudes.	4	53	48	27	7 ( Y	7 7	\ <b>0</b>	ر د ۲۰	0 0
•.	and others be included in students' educa-	<ol> <li>Yes, studies should include a lot of work on feelings and attitudes.</li> </ol>		44	. 33	23	20	46	, <del>,</del> ,	<u>.</u>	
•	tion in school?	· ·				}		}	?	3	e e
7	. What ages would you like students		34	34	30	. 50	, 18	18	23	38	33
	in your class to be?	<ol> <li>Students within one or two years younger or older than each other.</li> </ol>	62		\$4	44	70	63		, 54	
		<ol> <li>Students within an elementary or secondary age range</li> <li>(5-11 years old, or 12-18 years).</li> </ol>	4	v	11	œ	10	- 1	. 01		ļ v
·	•	4. All ages from 5-18 years.	0	7	v	0,	۶,		4	. =	, 0
12.	. In what way would you like most of	By doing the work alone and not by w	7	0	4	4	4	0	-	-	S
	your students to work in the learn-	<ol> <li>By doing the work alone much of the time, but several projects where students work together in a group.</li> </ol>	54	29	. 48	S4	48	£ 38	37	48	050
	ing setting?	3. About half the time doing the work alone and half the time working with a group of students.	* Paig	, <b>f</b>	33	- 23	. 35	41	46	38	36
,	**	4. Most of the time working with one or more other students; helping each other, group, projects.	112	18	14	19	13	21	91	. 4	
			-			;	:	:	>		h

Table 3 (continued)

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Years	
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Teacher	

	,	reacher Freierences by Grade Level Taught	- 1	and Years of Experience	Lxperi	ence					
	•	-	•	GRADE	GRADE LEVEL TAUGIT	AUGIFT		YEAR	YEARS OF EXPERIENCE	ER I FNCE	
	Item	Response	Elem	F1cm	Secd	Secd	Secd	1-3	4-9	10-19	20.
13	13. What learning situ-	1. Students may not move around or talk without permission.	1	2.8	ç <b>8</b>	141	70-17	Tears	rears	Sears	Years
;	ation would you prefer for your	2. Students may move around or talk as they work as long as setting remains orderly and quiet.	. 47	, £	; 3		, ,	• •	•	n (	• (
•	the school day?	und and fal	٠.	:	5	3	3	5	3	r. B	
,			24	21	56	, 18	26	35	27	22	25
.		4. Students are free to move around and talk as they wish.	п	ю	2	<b>,</b> 4	1	7	м,	<b></b>	0
14.	Who should do the	1. Teachers should do all of the teaching.	. 7.	4	19	17	20	8	9	15	16
•	school?	2. Teachers should do most of the teaching, but some parents and community members should be involved.	64	1 59	2	7.4	ď	90	13	17	,,
		3. Teachers are only one of many persons (including adults and other students) who should do the teaching.	53	31	27	10	52 52	43	33	, , 5 %	18
15.	Which of the following best	<ol> <li>Mainly one teacher works with or is available to students, although specialists in arts, music, phy ed are available.</li> </ol>	39	33	28 •	35	30	25	18	62	44
	describes the teaching situation you would	2. Several teachers work with or are available to students in different areas: little communication among teachers and students.	4	4	2	SI	. «	~		3 4 5	; :
<b>S</b> .		3. A team of teachers works with or is available to students; regular communication among teachers about students.	57	63	. 09	20	22 - 23	<b>A</b> 99	7.3	, so •	46 ,
16.	In which of the	1. Teacher instructs or directs learning all of the time.	12	12	21	27	22	4	14	22	17
3	settings would you like to	2. Teacher directs learning some of the day, students direct . their own learning some of the day.	87	84	74	73	76	89	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	75	81
- 1	teach?	3. Students direct their own learning: teacher is available.	٦.	4	s	0	7	7	S	4	, 5
17. (	Once a student's	1. Teacher should work closely with student every day.	63	37	39	39	49	37	48	S1	49
	has been decided,	<ol> <li>Teacher should check with student every few days and give assistance when teacher feels it is feeded.</li> </ol>	32 :	46	40	45	33	46	33	35	39.
- <b>-</b> -	preferato help most of the	3. Teacher should check with student every few days and give assistance if the student wants it.	4	13	œ	12	13	14	11	6	. 01
, ,	the work?	4. Student should have complete responsibility for completing his/her work; teacher is available if student wants to ask for help.	0	v	. 13	4	, v	Α	œ	vs	
18.	What difference in materials and	1. Most students use the same materials and are taught in the same way.	2	0	∞	10	13	7	3	ţ	S
	ways to learn would you like to have available	2. Part of the time students use the same materials and are taught in the same way; part of the time a variety of materials and ways to learn are available.	61	83	27	77	9	\$	ž	. 9	y.
• •	your classroom?	i,	38	4	; <u> </u>	: =	ָ י י	, ,	? -	5 6	
			3		3	CT	3	Ţ.	4.1	63	30



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	Teacher Preferences by Grade Level Taught and Years of Experience	it and	Years o	Experi	ence.						
	ع	_	GRADE	LEVEL TAUGHT	AUGHT		YE.	YEARS OF E	ENPERIENCE	<u> </u>	
Item	Response	E.1em K-3	Elem 4-6	Secd 7-8	Secd	Secd :	1-3	6.4	10-19	20+	
19. How would you like your students!	1. School day is divi in how much time				,	71.01	Canto	led rs	rears	rears.	
be used?	subject.	21%	23%	54%	\$2\$	\$2\$	24.	34%	45,	, 41 <b>.</b>	٠,٠
t	<ol> <li>Part of school day is divided into time periods. Part of school day is not divided into time periods: students may work on a subject for any length of time.</li> </ol>	. 76	69	43	45	<b>6</b>	, F	·-;	Ú	,	
,	<ol> <li>School day is not divided into time periods; students may work on a subject for any length of time.</li> </ol>	53	r.	۳	0	, ,	· +	· "	; cı	ç -	
20. How should your students progress through their school work?	1. All students within a grade level or classroom should progress at the same spaced and study the same things.  2. Students should study the same things each day, but extra	_	0	, cı	2	4	-	-	. 1	2	
•	ostudents who work	45	15	28	. 02	. 09	43	8 <b>7</b>	59	°28	•
	o. Students should progress through their school work at their own speed.	27	55	41	28	35	, 95	20	41	40	
21. Which educational program (or		7	9	5	0	2	-	-	s	7	
S course of studies) should be offered		75	19	31	43	29	19	23	. 31	. 54	,
age-range of students in your	<ol> <li>Some required courses plus courses developed to meet the specific needs or interests of students.</li> <li>No required courses: a selection from a number of offered</li> </ol>	89	.3	55	51	58	71	3	28	. 69	
Classes		-	0	ь В	0	4	. 0	<b>C1</b>	۲,	~	
**	S. No required courses; a selection from offered courses plus courses developed to meet the specific needs or interests of students;		C1		, À	ю	- 4	10	м	. ~	
	6. No required courses; all courses are developed to meet the specific needs or interests of students.	2	C1	7	4	· · · ·	4	ß	* _		
22. How would you like students to learn in	1. Mainly by reading in books, doing workbooks, or listening to someone tell about things.	0		4	8	14	0		9	5	
,	2. By reading, doing workbooks, and listening plus learning by working with objects, by playing, or by living and doing things themselves.	. 66	93	. 88	06	79	96	87	, 6	68	
•	<ol> <li>Mainly by working with objects, by playing, or by living and doing things themselves.</li> </ol>	7	, 9	10	7	7	, •	. 01	7, 7	, ,	
•											

Table 3 (continued)

Teacher Preferences by Grade Level Taught and Years of Experience

• ,				v	1				1			1			į	
90	20+ Years	151	63	. 22	39		ស	0	4	67	29	2 2	32	æ	- 44	0,
YEARS OF LYPERIENCE	10-19 Years	113	99	23	35	59	4	۳,	4	69	27	14 %	36	ю	46	0
RS OF A	4-9 Years	128	70	. 10	24	67	s	′ 4	0	63	37	8	(SE	4	48	' <del>ল</del>
YEA	1-3 Years	8.	٠ 89	24	22	72	9	0	1	63	36	9	33	7	54	0
	Secd 10-12	16\$	09	23	47	49	· 10	~	6	. 4. 65		22	48	2	29	0
AUGHT	Secd 9	104	76	14	45	53	, 2	0	2	. 62	19	16	29	~^	24	0
LEVEL TAUGHT	Secd 7-8	24\$	09	16	42	48	<b>∞</b>	2	2	9	- 35	20	4	2 *	32	8
GRADI.	E1em 4-6	*	29	, <sub>36</sub>	19	74	, 10	4	0	88	42	-	30	4	2	1
.	Elem K-3	8 Zr.	72	21	22	7.2	s	-	2	99	32	, . 4	24	13	59	0
	Response		2. Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depending on the skill or subject that is being learned.	5. In a flexible way, allowing the course of study to be developed in response to the interests and needs of a student or group of students. (Sometimes covering a wide range of skill levels in one course).	1. Provide specific reading and math courses.	2. Provide specific courses and planned reading and math activities in other school activities and courses.	3. No specific courses, but reading and math activities and projects planned in other school activities and courses.	4. Students' interests will lead them to develop reading and math skills without specific courses and activities.	1. hould like to compare students with other students of the same age.	2. Nould like to know how much students have progressed or learned, and also, how students are doing compared with other students of the same age	3. Would like to know how sutdents are doing and how much they have progressed, but not to compare with other students of same age.	<ol> <li>The school should evaluate, with no involvement of **         student or parent.</li> </ol>	The school and student should evaluate his together.	<ol> <li>ine school and parent should evaluate the student's</li> <li>progress together.</li> </ol>		5. The student, should evaluate his/her progress.
	Item	23. How do you prefer to have students learn a narticular	skill or subject?	*	24. How would you	prefer that in- struction in · basic skills, '	such as reading and math, be	Florided:	25. How would you like to evaluate	students		26. Who should evaluate stu-	in school?		ı	



#### WEST AREA STAFF SURVEY

#### ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

The questions in this survey describe ways in which schools and classrooms can differ. For each question, mark an  $\underline{x}$  by the one choice that best describes the kind of school where you would like to work (teach, administer, counsel,...). If you do not feel that you can make a choice on a particular item, leave the item blank. However, please try to answer every item. There are no right or wrong answers.

Please complete immediately (February 21 at the latest) and send either by school mail or U. S. Mail to:

Dr. Marvin Trammel, Superintendent West Area Office Lehmann Educational Center 1006 West Lake Street 55408

The returned questionnaires will be sent to the Research and Evaluation Department for analysis  $\lambda$ 

(1)	What is your present position?	(4-5)	If you are a teacher, indicate t	he school
	l. Teacher		at which you do most of your tead (If you are not a teacher, leave	ching. — blank).
	2. Administrator - elementary		,	,
	3. Administrator - secondary		01. Agassiz16.	Lake Harriet
	4. Other	_	02. Anwatin17.	Lyndale
(Ž)	If you are a teacher, at what grade level do you do most of your teaching? Check one only.	-	03. Armatage18.	Page
	1. Elementary K-3	_	04. Audubon19.	Windom
	2. Elementary 4-6			
	3. Secondary 7-8		05. Barton20.	Anthony "
	4. Secondary 9		06. Bryn Mawr21.	Bryant
•	5. Secondary 10-12		,	•
(3)	Total years of experience in education	•	07. Burroughs22.	Jefferson ,
	(including this year).		08. Calhoun23.	Ramsey
	1 1-3 years			
	2. 4-9 years		09. Emerson24.	Southwest Junior
	3. 10-19 years '		10. Field25.	Central
	4. 20 years or more	_	•	
		-	ll. Fulton26.	Southwest Senior
	, ,		12. Hale27.	√ Washburn
		v .	13. Harrison28.	West
			14. Kenny29.	Other
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		15. Kenwood	,

(6)		ld you like your students to use the ty outside the school during the day?	(10)	Should parents have a say in deciding the way a school is run?
	1.	A few field trips into the community; the rest of the time in school.		1. School should make all such decisions with no advice from parents.
	,2.	Several projects or activities in the community, but most of time still in school.		<ul><li>School should make final decisions after advice from parents.</li><li>School and parents should share the</li></ul>
•	. <del></del>	Community could be used extensively, very little time may be spent in the school building.	-	responsibility for making such decisions.  4. Parents should make final decisions after advice from school.
(7)		ttendance policy would you prefer school?	(11)	Should students the age(s) of children in your classes help make and enforce the school rules?
	1.	Attendance required and strictly enforced by school.		l. School rules should be made and enforced without advice from students.
	2.	Attendance required and school encourages regular attendance.		2. School rules should be made and enforced after advice from students.
	3.	Regular attendance in the school building is not required as long as student is learning.		3. Students should share the responsibility for making and enforcing the school rules.
	4.	Attendance is left up to the student and/or parents; school does not take attendance.	(12)	4. Students should make and enforce the rules Should parents have a say regarding what courses of study are offered at their child's school?
(8)		arning situation would you prefer r students most of the school day?		1. School should decide with no advice from parents.
	<u> </u>	Students may not move around or talk without permission.		2. School should make final decision after advice from parents.
	2.	Students may move around or talk as they work as long as setting remains orderly and quiet.	-	3. School and parents should share the responsibility for the decision. 4. Parents should make final decision
	3.	Students may move around and talk freely as long as their work is being done.	(13)	After advice from school.  Should students the age(s) of children in your
	4.	Students are free to move around and talk as they wish.	(1.5)	classes have a say regarding what courses of study are offered at their school?
(9)	In what	way would you like most of your students		l. School should decide with no advice from students.
,		in the learning setting?  By doing the work alone and not by		2. School should make final decision after advice from students.
	2.	working with other students.		3. School and students should share the responsibility for the decision.
		By doing the work alone much of the time, but several projects where students work together in a group.		4. Students should make final decision after advice from school.
	3.	About half the time doing the work alone and half the time working with a group of students.	(14)	In which type of school would you prefer to teach?
. •	4.	Most of the time working with one or more other students, helping each other, group projects.	**	A school where competition is emphasized.      A school where competition and cooperation are equally emphasized.
	,	•		3. A school where cooperation is emphasized.

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(15	should	educational program (or course of studies) be offered to students in the age-range dents in your classes?	(19)	In which like to	n of the following school settings would you teach?
	1	. A required course of studies taken by all students.			Teacher instructs or directs learning all of the time.
	2	. Some required courses and a selection from a number of other offered courses.		2.	Teacher directs learning some of the day; students direct their own learning some of the day.
	3	Some required courses plus courses developed to meet the specific needs or interests of students.		3.	Students direct their own learning; teacher is available.
	4	No required courses; a selection from a number of offered courses.	(20)	What age	s would you like students in your classes
	<u> </u>	No required courses, a selection from offered courses plus courses developed to meet the specific		1.	All students at the same age (or grade) level.
	6.	needs or interests of students.		2.	Students within one or two years younger or older than each other.
		developed to meet the specific needs or interests of students.		3.	Students within an elementary or secondary age range (5-11 years old, or 12-18 years).
<b>a</b> (16)	Who sho	uld decide what subjects or interest tudents actually study in school?		4.	All ages From 5-18 years.
		School (teacher) should make final decision.	(21)	How would be used?	d you like your students' school time to
	2.	School (teacher) should decide some, parents and/or student should decide some.	1	1.	School day is divided into time periods; students are limited in how much time they can spend working on any one area or subject.
•	3.	Parents and/or student should decide.		2.	periods. Part of school day is not divided
(17)	decided	student's course of studies has been , how would you prefer to help most students complete the work?		7	into time periods; students may work on a subject for any length of time. School day is not divided into time periods;
		Teacher should work closely with student every day.			students may work on a subject for any length of time.
,	2.	'Teacher should check with student every few days and give assistance when teacher feels it is needed.	(22)		you like to evaluate students?  Would like to compare students with other
	3.	Teacher should check with student every few days and give assistance if			Students of the same age.  Would like to know how much students have
•	4.	the student wants it.			progressed or learned; and also, how students are doing compared with other
	eryativateriyatesikusi "	sibility for completing his/her work; teacher is available if student wants to ask for help.		3.	students of the same age.  Would like to know how students are doing and how much they have progressed, but not to compare with other students of same age.
(18)	learn wo	ference in materials and ways to uld you like to have available to in your classroom?	(23)		d evaluate a student's progress in school?
	l.	Most students use the same materials and are taught in the same way.	*		The school should evaluate, with no involvement of student or parent.
•	2.	Part of the time students use the same materials and are taught in the same			The school and student should evaluate his/her progress together.
		way; part of the time a variety of materials and ways to learn are available	•		The school and parent should evaluate the student's progress together.
	3.	Most of the time a variety of materials and ways to learn are available.			The school, student, and parent should evaluate his/her progress together.
		<b>36</b>		5. 7	The student should evaluate his/her

(24	) who sho	uld do the teaching in school?	(29)		ald you prefer that instruction in basi such as reading and math, be provided	C
	1.	Teachers should do all of the teaching.				
	2.	Teachers should do most of the teaching,		1.	Provide specific reading and math co	urses
		but some parents and community members should be involved.		<del></del> - <del></del> - <del></del>	Provide specific courses <u>and</u> planned reading and math activities in other	
ţ	3.	'Teachers are only one of many persons'		1	school activities and courses.	
		(including adults and other students) who should do the teaching.		3.	No specific courses, but reading and	
,		who should do the teaching.			activities and projects planned in o school activities and courses.	ther
(25)		f the following best describes the		4.	Students' interests will lead them to	o
•		s situation you would like to be in?			develop reading and math skills with specific courses and activities.	out
	1.	Mainly one teacher works with or is available to students, although				
		specialists in art, music, phy ed are available.	(30).	and att	learning about and dealing with feeling itudes about self and others be include	gs - ed
	2.	Several teachers work with or are		in stud	ents' education in school?	
	1	available to students in different		1.	No, studies should not include work o	on
		areas, little communication among teachers about students		•	feelings and attitudes.	
	. 3.	A team of teachers works with or is		2.	Only if a situation arises in school where it is necessary to deal-with	
		available to students; regular		•	feelings and attitudes.	
		communication among teachers about students.		, 3 <sup>4</sup> ,	Yes, studies should include some work	con
	1	•		•	feelings and attitudes.	
(26)	ilow shou school w	ld your students progress through their ork?		4.	Yes, studies should include a lot of on feelings and attitudes.	work
	1.	All students within a grade level or class-				•
		room should progress at the same speed and study the same things.	(31)		ald problems that your students have at be handled?	:
	2.	day, but extra work or help should be given		1.	School handles as it sees fit without student or parent involvement.	
		to students who work faster or slower.		2.	School handles problem after talking	
	3.	Students should progress through their school work at their own speed.			with parents.	
				3.	School, parents, and student work out a solution together.	
(27)		d you like students to learn in your				
	classes?	•		4.	School and student work it out withou parent involvement.	t
	l.	Mainly by reading in books, doing workbooks		,	parent involvement.	
		or listening to someone tell about things.	COMME	VTS -		
	2.	By reading, doing workbooks, and listening	CONTIDI		٠	
		plus learning by working with objects, by playing, or by living and doing things			<b>/</b>	
		themselves.		•		
	3,	Mainly by working with objects, by playing,				
		or by living and doing things themselves.	1		(	
		٠,			1	
		u'prefer to have students learn a			•	
	particula	r skill or subject?				
		In a step-wise way, not moving ahead	·		,	
	•	until the previous step has been learned.			•	
		Sometimes (1), sometimes (3), depending on the skill or subject that is being learned.		٠		
	, 3.	In a flexible way, allowing the course of			t	
	* 8-span	study to be developed in response to the				
		interests and needs of a student or group of students. (Sometimes covering a wide range of skill levels in one course)	Febru	ary	West Area Office and Research and Evaluation Depa	rt,
		range or skill revers in Olic Course)	1975		Minneapolis Public Schools	

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